

NO PLACE TO RUN TO

STOCK YARDS PEOPLE THREATENED
ON ALL SIDES.

COMMITTEES TO MEET

AT KANSAS CITY FROM TOPEKA
AND JEFFERSON CITY.

BARKLEY OF ELK OBJECTS TO IT

SAYS THE COMMITTEE WILL COME
BACK CONVERTED

Stock Yards Men's Fight—Metropolitan Police
and Resubmission—Banking and
Interest—Pop Legislation.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The first important work of the house this morning came up in consideration of the house concurrent resolution providing a committee of five, three from the house and two from the senate, to confer with a like committee from the Missouri legislature on stock yards legislation.

Barkley of Elk, who never loses an opportunity to demonstrate his speech-making ability, spoke against the proposition. He said:

"What's the use. We had a committee down there two years ago and we didn't get any report. You know why. They go down there, are treated nicely and come back strongly convinced that no legislation is needed. A committee from this legislature will result just the same."

Ravenscroft of Clark, said: "Mr. Barkley's insinuations are unjust and uncalled for. He assumes that there are no honest men in this house, a statement that I deny, and which every other man on this floor will repudiate. We need this committee and I hope the motion to appoint will prevail. This claptrap about hoodlums and dishonesty is getting mighty tiresome."

The resolution was adopted and Speaker Street appointed Jaquins of Cowley, Ravenscroft of Clark and Johnson of Nemaha. The senate members of the committee are: Morrow and Jumper. This committee will meet the one from the Missouri legislature in Kansas City some time next week and report a measure to be put through in both Kansas and Missouri at this session. This step was considered necessary for the reason that the property of the stock yards company is situated just on the boundary line of the two states and might be shifted to one side or the other in case of a state should arise.

THE STOCK YARDS DEFENSE.

The stock yards men are not going to submit to any adverse legislation without a fight to the finish. Last week letters in blank were sent out to stockmen all over Kansas and Missouri for the purpose of collecting a volume of testimony with which the commission men could go to Topeka and fight all bills proposing heavy reductions in yard and commission charges. This failed to result as it was intended, so the following petition is being sent out with the request that stockmen everywhere sign it and return to members of the legislature.

"We, the undersigned, residents of Kansas and portions of Missouri, stock commission merchants with headquarters at Kansas City, respectfully request our representatives in the legislature not to interfere in the matter of charges by such commission firms as we believe such interference is entirely detrimental to the service, tending to lower the standard of the same and resulting in great harm to the livestock industry of Kansas. Knowing as we do the hard work and many sacrifices made by the commission firms at Kansas City, we believe the present schedule of livestock commission charges to be eminently reasonable and justifiable and we are fully satisfied with the same. We are not prepared to make any concession to the commission firms at Kansas City, and we are ready to hear evidence and requests on any and all sides, but we do not intend to be forced to do so. We are ready to hear evidence and requests on any and all sides, but we do not intend to be forced to do so. We are ready to hear evidence and requests on any and all sides, but we do not intend to be forced to do so."

Ed Jaquins, of Winfield, chairman of the house livestock committee, referring to the turn the stock yards officers were taking to head off legislation, said this morning: "Few of these letters and petitions have reached the committee, as yet and probably not many of them will. We are ready to hear evidence and requests on any and all sides, but we do not intend to be forced to do so. We are ready to hear evidence and requests on any and all sides, but we do not intend to be forced to do so. We are ready to hear evidence and requests on any and all sides, but we do not intend to be forced to do so."

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TO REGULATE BANKING.

The senate committee on banks and banking yesterday reported for passage a bill which, in the main, incorporates the recommendations of Bank Commissioner Brudenial, and is the same as the one now being considered by the house committee. It provides that bank officers who heretofore commit any offense in conducting their institutions will be charged with felony instead of misdemeanor. The fines range from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and jail sentences range from one to five years in the penitentiary. The maximum capital of a banking concern is to be \$5,000. A change is also made of increasing the investments to be made by a bank to four times the amount of its capital. Every bank is to have on hand at all times in towns of 5,000 and less, available funds equal to 20 per cent of its deposits. Banks located in towns of more than 5,000 population will be required to keep on hand an amount equal to 25 per cent in cash and a similar amount in state or United States bonds.

In one matter the power of the state bank commissioner is increased. When a receiver is appointed for any bank the commissioner is given supervision and reports of the receiver are made to him. The bill requires a published statement of condition four times a year and imposes a fine of \$50 per day for every day in excess of ten that the report is delayed.

Any bank officer who receives deposits after the bank is known to be insolvent, or who is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years.

SHELDON'S INTEREST BILL.

The legal right of interest on borrowed money and other debts in Kansas is now 10 per cent. Senator Sheldon of Franklin county introduced a bill some time ago to reduce it to 8 per cent in contract and 6 per cent in tort when the rate is stipulated. This bill was reported favorably from the committee on banks and banking and was hotly contested in senate committee of the whole late last evening.

Senator Harris, who opposed the measure, talked at some length. In closing he said: "Antonio was worse than Shylock. He made the contract with his eyes open and then played the baby act. A man who tries to get out of a contract by means of the law is contemptible. This bill in its provisions is a violation of the law of equity and justice. It shows a desire to strike back. Such a desire should never be permitted to enter a legislative body, and I am sorry that it has entered the senate committee of the whole."

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FORCED TO GIVE UP

MORGAN'S NICARAGUA CANAL BILL
FIGHT HOPELESS.

Before Relinquishing His Efforts for His Measure He Wishes Sherman Joy of His Job in Trying to Achieve Results Against the Central American Republic, and Warns Him That Anglo-American Is Unpopular With the People—Offers to Show British Meddling of Recent Date.

Morgan Resisted—Committee Work.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the senate today his abandonment of that measure for the present session of congress, and thereupon it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. The senator made this move after a protracted contest, covering several weeks, which had disclosed the fact that obstructive opposition could not be overcome. He gave notice that he would resign his seat in the senate on the 1st of March.

Mr. Morgan bitterly criticized the British opposition to the canal, and addressing himself directly to Mr. Sherman, declared that if the next secretary of state permitted himself to be fed on the anodynes of flattery of Great Britain, the people would not support him. Mr. Morgan asserted also that Mr. Sherman would not succeed in negotiating a treaty relative to the canal, as the genius of Talleyrand or Metternich could not do so against the "thimble-riggers" of these republics.

The bankruptcy bill succeeded to the advantageous position of "unfinished business," but the debate went over until tomorrow.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up late in the day and passed, at \$2,555,000. It led to a lively debate, in which Secretary Morgan was sharply criticized by Senators Vest, Chandler, Tillman and Sherman.

The house bill was passed extending the time for complying with the requirements of the act for the forfeiture of railroad lands. Mr. McPherson (Rep., Ore.) explained the bill as applying to lands along the Northern Pacific route.

TILLMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) called up the bill limiting the effect of the federal laws on the liquor traffic so as to give each state absolute control of the subject. Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.) said it was a measure requiring an explanation, and Mr. Tillman proceeded to explain in detail.

He said the bill was designed to give each state the right to control the liquor traffic in its own way, without interference from the federal judiciary or any other source. A recent decision of the United States supreme court in the South Carolina dispensary case had annulled that part of the Wilson law permitting state regulation of the liquor traffic. The amendments were made to meet the objections of the various courts so as to allow the state to exercise police control of foreign-made liquors, and the states as to home-made liquors. Mr. Tillman said the bill was a step backward, allowing, as it does, said he, interference with interstate commerce. He considered it a very dangerous precedent.

Mr. Vest also opposed it on the same ground. The bill was, he said, intended to maintain the South Carolina monopoly under the dispensary law.

"I openly confess and I am proud to say," Mr. Tillman said, "that I am a man of the people. I have expressed their support of the principle."

The discussion was cut off at 12:50 p. m., the time fixed for the adjournment, and the bill was passed by a vote of 52 to 43.

TARIFF MAKERS' WORK.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The tariff makers' work is another day in considering the schedule of manufactures of iron and steel. Nails and cutlery were the divisions of the schedule which engaged the attention of the committee. Even the Wilson rate on nails are, in the minds of the committee, practically prohibitive, and a majority of the Republicans expressed the opinion that nails can be made more cheaply before than after the tariff. The bill was then passed.

It carries approximately \$2,320,000. At 5:25 the senate adjourned.

WATSON-BLACK COUNTER.

Washington, Feb. 10.—There is a possibility that two reports may be made today by the senate committee on the Watson-Blick counter. The report is a bill to amend the act of 1882, which provides for the payment of the balance of the debt of the United States to the United States.

Turning to Mr. Sherman, who sat across the aisle, Mr. Morgan said: "The senator from Ohio will never be able to execute his plan for a treaty, of which he so hopefully speaks. As I said to him the other day, if he had the genius of a Metternich and a Talleyrand, he would be able to do it. He is a little thingy-riggy republic who stand ready to conspire with other governments and to circumvent his plans."

"No, the senator from Ohio, in his own position, will find his efforts brought to naught."

The incoming president would have to meet this grave issue, he added. At the basis of it was the question of protecting American interests, and American citizens.

"We are informed that there is to be an extra session of congress," proceeded Mr. Morgan, "and I give notice that at the earliest possible day I will offer this bill again, and will do what I can to secure its passage, and if the glory and honor of this crowning work of the close of the century shall fall to the lot of a Republican president, I will thank God that a Republican president will be able to go step by step with his fellow-citizens in defense of the power and glory of this republic. I will now withdraw it."

Mr. Morgan laid before the senate a letter from William L. Merrick, consul of Nicaragua, at San Francisco, expressing the confident belief that Minister Rodriguez's letter to Secretary Ogden opposing the canal project was unfounded and was contrary to the views held by President Zelaya of Nicaragua. The letter also set forth numerous circumstances indicating that British influence inspired opposition to the canal.

As Mr. Morgan proceeded with criticism on Great Britain, Mr. Richard Cartwright and Mr. McKim, the Canadian commissioners, entered the diplomatic gallery and were attentive listeners to the caustic words of the senator.

"I am not to be guided by the reasons of the past," he exclaimed, "we believe that the great British lion will not permit the bone of our arm if we put it in our mouth."

Again turning to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morgan said:

"I say in the presence of the senator from Ohio, who is soon to be our secretary of state, that if he takes the attitude of flattery toward him like some of the British agents, he will not succeed in negotiating a treaty relative to the canal, as the genius of Talleyrand or Metternich could not do so against the 'thimble-riggers' of these republics."

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EMULATING THE BEE

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATORS PUT IN A
BUSY DAY'S WORK.

House Harmonize to a Phenomenal Degree and at Least Two Bills Are Acted Upon Which are for the Good of the People, One to Regulate the Time and Manner of County Commissioners Sessions and the Other to Avoid the Depreciated Warrant Take-Offs—Other Bills That Were Passed.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Both branches of the legislature were industrious today and they did a great deal of work. The papers have been scorching them for their indolence and incompetency, as shown by the results of the last month, and it is but fair to recognize a good day's work when it is done. They commenced promptly at 10 o'clock and worked all day without a jar, but how long this commendable harmony will last is a question that cannot be solved at present. The indications were last night that a clash would occur between the house and senate, the day passed without any trouble. The senate defeated a few house bills that were popular with the Populists and the house threatened to reciprocate, but when that body met this morning it passed all the council bills on the calendar and amended only one of them. This was probably the best bill that came from the senate and it should have been passed as it left the senate. It is the bill from Mr. DeBols to amend sections 5, 7, 19 and 21 of article 9, chapter 22, of the Oklahoma statutes of 1893, providing for the time and manner of county commissioners holding sessions and letting contracts.

It provides for county commissioners holding sessions four times a year, beginning on the first Monday in January, April, July and October five days in counties of a population of 10,000 or less and eight days in counties having a population of more than 10,000. It provides that they must pass on claims according to order in which they are filed, and that they must not pass any claim at any other time than a regular session of the board. The original bill as it came from the senate provided that they could not legally pass on any claim that had not been filed five days before the opening day of each quarterly session, but this was amended in the house authorizing them to receive and act upon claims put in on or before the opening day of the session. The county clerk is authorized to call special sessions by giving five days published notice of the same, provided that there shall be but one day of a called meeting between regular sessions. The only exception to this section shall be the death of the county clerk, in which event the chairman of the board can call a meeting to fill the vacancy. Whenever the county commissioners shall cut down a claim and the reduced amount is a certified check, the clerk shall be authorized to cash the check, and the balance of the claim shall be paid in cash. The law empowers the county commissioners to sell the public grounds of the county and to purchase other grounds in lieu of the same. For the purpose of making a certain check of \$100,000 for the distribution of seeds recommended by the committee, saying this plan had been approved by the board of agriculture and the board of public works. Mr. Call (Dem., Okla.) said the seed distribution should be increased two-fold instead of being reduced.

An amendment by Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) was agreed to appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of making a certain check of \$100,000 for the distribution of seeds recommended by the committee, saying this plan had been approved by the board of agriculture and the board of public works.

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